



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor of Virginia Law Register :

In the October (1904) number of the REGISTER there was published an article written by me entitled, "Sales Under Deeds of Trust," etc. The object of this communication is to call attention to various mistakes which appear in the article as published, concerning which we have had a good deal of correspondence.

These mistakes were not in the manuscript when it left my hands, nor am I in any way responsible for them ; but since you have explained to me that you have been unable to fix at your end of the line the responsibility for the making of these changes in my manuscript, I have, in accordance with your suggestion, prepared a table of *errata*, which I will request you to publish in this connection.

After inspecting the manuscript, which you returned to me shortly after the publication of the article, I find that I omitted numeral 20 from the text matter; it, however, appeared in its proper place in the notes, and its omission in the text matter did not in any way disturb the accuracy of the other citations. But, as you know, this mistake, for which I would have been responsible does not appear in the article as published. I understand from you that your associate, Mr. Gregory, is responsible for the splitting into two parts of the sentence referred to in the table of *errata*, thereby destroying the sense.

Very truly, E. R. F. WELLS.

NOTE.—The table of *errata* will be found in the Miscellany Department. We are sincerely sorry for the errors and ask the pardon of Mr. Wells and our readers.

THE EDITORS.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

NATIONAL INCORPORATION—CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Editor, Virginia Law Register :

The first annual report of the Commissioner of Corporations, James R. Garfield, presenting a plan for the federal control of corporations doing an interstate business, is likely to receive as much or more consideration than any report submitted to the President by his cabinet officials. In a preliminary way this report points out that under present industrial conditions secrecy and dishonesty in promotion, overcapitalization, unfair discrimination by means of transportation and other rebates, unfair and predatory competition, secrecy of corporate administration, and misleading or dishonest financial statements, are generally recognized as the principal evils. It is further conceded in the report that the chief difficulty in the way of providing ample remedy has been the conflict between federal and state authority as to jurisdiction over many of the acts of great industrial agencies, and the uncertainty of the extent of regulation exercised or to be exercised by the federal government over agencies in both state and interstate commerce. Indeed, the present situation of corporation law has been summed up roughly by saying that its diversity is such that in operation it amounts to anarchy. The states consulting their own commercial interests